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LETTER DATED 21 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you herewith the fifth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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Fifth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti
dated 21 November 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Security Council resolution 940 (1994) authorizes "Member States to form a multinational force (MNF) ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The resolution further requests States members of the multinational force "to report to the Security Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the fifth such report, summarizing multinational force operations in Haiti from 7 to 20 November 1994. It reports the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The multinational force level now stands at about 10,700, with an additional 823 international police monitors from 20 nations. The two-week period from 7 to 20 November was characterized by a further increase in security and stability in Haiti. There were no incidents of violence directed against the multinational force or advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), and no incidents in which forces of the multinational force had to fire their weapons in self-defence.

4. Isolated incidents of violence among Haitians continued, including an armed robbery against three employees of the American Embassy, two of whom were killed, and the death of the Deputy Mayor of Cap-Haïtien. Tropical storm "Gordon" resulted in many Haitian deaths. Forces of the multinational force are assisting with emergency actions and clean-up.

5. Bangladeshi, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Guatemalan forces have assumed security missions at Port-au-Prince International Airport, Fort Dimanche, Camp D'Application and the ports in both Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. The relief of the United States forces at these sites, the transfer of logistics missions to Brown and Root contractors, the completion of engineering tasks and the overall security environment have facilitated the redeployment of over 4,000 United States forces from Haiti. Haitian acceptance of the Interim Public Security Force (IPSF) is gaining momentum as steps towards the professionalization of that organization are taken.

6. The multinational force continues to conduct patrolling and presence operations in accordance with multinational force objectives to maintain a safe and secure environment not only in Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien but also throughout the countryside. The multinational force command has employed a new technique in reaching remote areas. From the sea south of Haiti, United States

Special Forces teams deployed by Coast Guard cutter into various towns and villages that were inaccessible by ground vehicle.

7. Presence operations of the multinational force in outlying areas continue to foster stability in the remote towns and border sites in Haiti. Each mission coordinates with and complements the Special Forces mission. Seven such operations have been completed during the past two weeks, in Les Cayes, Isle de la Gonaive, St. Marc, Gonaives, Belle Anse, Belladere, and Port de Paix. These missions provide not only a show of force, but also security for the insertion of international police monitors throughout the area of operations. These multinational force presence operations reduced the need for Special Forces teams in some remote areas and border towns. Another six missions are scheduled during the next two weeks.

8. Multinational-force weapons control and reduction efforts continue. When provided with credible intelligence, the multinational force continues to conduct raids to confiscate weapons caches. To date, about 14,500 weapons have either been bought through the weapons buy-back programme, or confiscated.

9. During the past two weeks significant progress was made on the new Haitian Interim Public Security Force. The Force has expanded into three new outlying areas: Saint Marc, Gonaives, and Port de Paix. On 5 November, the International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme (ICITAP) conducted the first graduation ceremony for 710 students from its six-day transition course. President Aristide attended the ceremony and made an address. Also on 5 November, the multinational force conducted a graduation for 46 Cap-Haïtien interim police, who had completed 21 days of police instruction. On 12 November, ICITAP graduated an additional 308 students from the third cycle of the transition course. That cycle included the first students from outside Port-au-Prince. The multinational force assisted in transporting the students to and from the outlying areas.

10. The multinational force publicized information supporting the Interim Public Security Force, disseminating key aspects of President Aristide's graduation address by television, radio, loudspeaker and handbills. The vetting commission continued its work and reached a total of 1,487 members vetted into the IPSF. The Commission also vetted out the first 150 members of the Force armée d'Haïti, who were offered placement in a jobs training programme administered by the International Organization for Migration; however, as of 16 November few members had volunteered to join the programme.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

11. The last two weeks have seen continued improvement in the security environment in Haiti. Both the major population centres and the countryside remain calm and commercial activity continues to increase. Relatively few reports of violence among Haitians, or against the Government of Haiti, have been received. An exception to this is the looting of Ministry of Education buildings by several hundred students due to what they believed were Government improprieties in grading their exams.

12. Beyond fostering a stable and secure environment, the multinational force continues to assist the Government of Haiti in restoring functional, democratic governance throughout the country. For example, multinational force civil affairs experts in government, education, finance and logistics are advising Haitian ministries as the Haitian Government seeks to restore Government services and work towards parliamentary and local elections in early 1995. The swearing-in of Prime Minister Michel and his cabinet on 9 November was an important milestone.

13. The multinational force also assisted in several other projects designed to support the return of stability to Haiti: the delivery of school supplies throughout Haiti; the development of a civilian populace plan in order to enable employers located in the light-industry complex to reopen their businesses; training for Port-au-Prince International Airport firefighting teams; combined multinational force/Force armée d'Haïti civic action projects from 8 to 11 November at various schools in Port-au-Prince; and a project to update maps. The multinational force also continues to work closely with the UNMIH advance team.

IV. CONCLUSION

14. In sum, the multinational force continues to make progress towards the goals identified in resolution 940 (1994). The situation in Haiti continues to improve steadily as we approach the transition to UNMIH.